

1. A system for detecting an analyte, the system comprising:  
a sensor adapted to detect the analyte, the sensor comprising a polymer matrix, a fluorophore and a membrane surrounding the matrix;  
5 an excitation source to excite the fluorophore;  
a first detector adapted to detect light of a first wavelength emitted by the sensor;  
a second detector adapted to detect light of a second wavelength emitted by the sensor; and  
10 a processor for processing signals from the first and second detectors corresponding to light detected at the first and second detectors.
2. The system of claim 1, wherein the excitation source is adapted to transcutaneously excite the fluorophore.  
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3. The system of claim 1, wherein the detector is adapted to transcutaneously detect light emitted by the sensor.
4. The system of claim 1, further comprising a telemetry system for  
20 transmitting a signal corresponding to light detected at the first and second detectors to a remote location.
5. The system of claim 1, further comprising a first filter to filter light received by the first detector.  
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6. The system of claim 5, further comprising a second filter to filter light received by the second detector.
7. The system of claim 1, further comprising a first dichromatic mirror  
30 positioned to reflect light emitted by the excitation source and to transmit light emitted by the sensor.

8. The system of claim 7, further comprising a second dichromatic mirror positioned to reflect a first wavelength of light emitted by the sensor and to transmit a second wavelength of light emitted by the sensor.

5 9. The system of claim 1, further comprising a fiber optic operatively connected to the excitation source.

10 10. The system of claim 9, wherein the fiber optic comprises a single mode optical fiber.

11. The system of claim 1, further comprising a fiber optic operatively coupled to at least one of the detectors and adapted to transmit light from the sensor to the at least one detector.

15 12. The system of claim 1, further comprising a pump adapted to receive an instruction from the processor and to deliver an amount of a medicament, in response to the instruction.

20 13. The system of claim 1, wherein the fluorophores are mobile within the matrix.

14. The system of claim 1, wherein the processor is adapted to store a value corresponding to a property of the detected analyte as a function of time.

25 15. The system of claim 1, wherein the processor is adapted to transfer a value corresponding to a property of the detected analyte to a remote device.

30 16. The system of claim 1, wherein the processor is adapted to relate signals corresponding to the light detected by the detectors to a property of the analyte.

17. The system of claim 16, wherein the property comprises the concentration of the analyte.

18. The system of claim 1, wherein the processor is adapted to provide instructions regarding an activity related to a property of the detected analyte.

5 19. The system of claim 1, wherein the processor is adapted to provide instructions related to a property of the detected analyte to at least one of a mammal and a device.

10 20. The system of claim 19, wherein the instructions comprise instructions to administer least one of insulin, glucose or a combination thereof.

21. The system of claim 1, wherein the processor is adapted to provide an alarm when a predetermined condition related to a property of the analyte is met.

15 22. The system of claim 1, wherein the sensor detects analyte selected from the group consisting of carbohydrates, glycoproteins, glycopeptides, enzymes, glycolipids, hormones, lipoproteins, antibodies, antigens, haptens, steroids, theophylline, creatinine, drugs, polynucleotides, pesticides, and combinations thereof.

20 23. The system of claim 1, wherein the sensor detects glucose.

24. The system of claim 1, wherein at least one of the excitation source, the first detector and the second detector are located on at least one semiconductor wafer.

25 25. The system of claim 1, wherein the detectors are adapted to simultaneously detect light received from the sensor.

26. The system of claim 1, further comprising a means for pulsing the light emitted by the excitation source.

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27. The system of claim 26, further comprising a means for phase locking the counting of signals at the detectors with the pulse emitted by the light pulsing means.

28. The system of claim 1, further comprising a pump adapted to draw fluid from an individual for contact with the sensor.

5 29. The system of claim 28, wherein the fluid comprises interstitial fluid or blood.

30. A system for detecting an analyte, the system comprising:  
a sensor adapted to detect the analyte, the sensor comprising a polymer  
10 matrix, fluorophores, and a membrane;  
an excitation source to excite a fluorophore of the sensor;  
a first detector adapted to detect light of a first wavelength emitted by the sensor;  
a second detector adapted to detect light of a second wavelength emitted by  
15 the sensor;  
a third detector adapted to detect light of a third wavelength; and  
a processor for processing signals corresponding to light detected by the detectors and for determining a property of the analyte.

20 31. The system of claim 30, wherein the excitation source is adapted to transcutaneously excite a fluorophore in the sensor.

32. The system of claim 30, wherein the detectors are adapted to transcutaneously detect light emitted by the sensor.

25 33. The system of claim 30 further comprising a transmitter for transmitting signals corresponding to light detected by the detectors to a remote location.

30 34. The system of claim 30 further comprising at least one filter to filter light received by at least one of the detectors.

35. The system of claim 30 further comprising a dichromatic mirror positioned to reflect light emitted by the excitation source and to transmit light emitted by the sensor.

5 36. The system of claim 35, further comprising a second dichromatic mirror positioned to reflect a first portion of the light transmitted through the first dichromatic mirror and to transmit a second portion of the light transmitted through the first dichromatic mirror.

10 37. The system of claim 36, further comprising a third dichromatic mirror positioned to reflect a first portion of the light transmitted through the second dichromatic mirror and to transmit a second portion of the light transmitted through the second dichromatic mirror.

15 38. The system of claim 30, further comprising a fiber optic operatively coupled to the excitation source.

20 39. The system of claim 30, further comprising a fiber optic operatively coupled to at least one of the detector to transmit light from the sensor to the at least one detector.

40. The system of claim 30, wherein the fiber optic comprises a bundle of optical fibers, a first portion of the fibers being operatively connected to the first detector, a second portion of the fibers being operatively connected to the second detector, and a third portion of the fibers being operatively connected to the third detector.

25 41. The system of claim 30, wherein the third detector is adapted to detect light emitted by skin when the skin is excited by the excitation source.

30 42. The system of claim 40, wherein the processor is programmed with code to correct for the light emitted and scattered by the skin.

43. The system of claim 30, wherein the processor is programmed with code to:

receive data corresponding to a first  $I(\lambda_1)$ , a second  $I(\lambda_2)$ , and a third  $I(\lambda_B)$  intensity measured at a first  $(\lambda_1)$ , a second  $(\lambda_2)$ , and a third  $(\lambda_B)$  wavelength, the third wavelength  $(\lambda_B)$  being selected such that the intensity detected at the third wavelength  $(\lambda_B)$  consists of background intensity;

5                   correct the intensity at the first wavelength  $I(\lambda_1)$  based on the third fluorescence intensity  $I(\lambda_B)$  and a first predetermined correction function  $B(\lambda_1)$ ; and

                  correct the intensity at the second wavelength  $I(\lambda_2)$  based on the third intensity  $I(\lambda_B)$  and a second predetermined correction function  $B(\lambda_2)$ .

10                   44.     The system of claim 43, wherein the processor further comprises code to calculate a ratio of the corrected intensity at the first wavelength  $(\lambda_1)$  to the corrected intensity at the second wavelength  $(\lambda_2)$ .

15                   45.     The system of claim 43, wherein the processor further comprises code to determine a property of the analyte.

                  46.     The system of claim 45, wherein the property is concentration.

20                   47.     The system of claim 30, wherein the processor is programmed with code to: receive data corresponding to a first  $I(\lambda_1)$ , a second  $I(\lambda_2)$ , and a third  $I(\lambda_B)$  intensity at a first  $\lambda_1$ , a second  $\lambda_2$ , and a third  $\lambda_3$  wavelength, respectively;

                  correct the intensity at the first wavelength  $I(\lambda_1)$  based on the intensity at the third wavelength  $I(\lambda_3)$  and a first set of three predetermined correction functions  $D(\lambda_1)$ ,  $A(\lambda_1)$ ,  $B(\lambda_1)$ ; and

25                   correct the intensity at the second wavelength  $I(\lambda_2)$  based on the intensity at the third wavelength  $I(\lambda_3)$  and a second set of three predetermined correction functions  $D(\lambda_2)$ ,  $A(\lambda_2)$ ,  $B(\lambda_2)$ .

30                   48.     A method of determining the concentration of an analyte using the system of claim 1, the method comprising

exciting a fluorophore located in the sensor,  
detecting light of a first wavelength emitted by the sensor;  
detecting light of a second wavelength emitted by the sensor, and  
determining the concentration of the analyte based upon a corrected intensity of the

5 light of the first wavelength and a corrected intensity of the light of the second  
wavelength.

49. The method of claim 48, further comprising determining the ratio of the  
intensity of the light emitted by the sensor at the first wavelength to the intensity of the  
10 light emitted by the sensor at the second wavelength.

50. The method of claim 48 further comprising determining the excited state  
fluorescence lifetime of the light emitted by the sensor at at least one of the first  
wavelength and the second wavelength.

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51. The method of claim 48, wherein the sensor is implanted and the exciting  
comprises transcutaneously exciting fluorophores of the implanted sensor.

52. The method of claim 48, wherein the sensor is implanted and the detecting  
20 comprises transcutaneously detecting fluorophores of the implanted sensor.

53. The method of claim 48 further comprising transmitting signals  
corresponding to the detected light to a remote location.

25 54. The method of claim 48 further comprising detecting light of a third  
wavelength.

55. The method of claim 48 further comprising  
drawing fluid comprising the analyte from an individual; and  
30 contacting the sensor with the fluid.

56. A device comprising a detector-emitter array for detecting an analyte, the detector-emitter array comprising:

an excitation source adapted to excite a fluorophore of a sensor comprising fluorophores;

5 a first detector adapted to detect fluorescence light of a first wavelength emitted by the sensor;

a second detector adapted to detect fluorescence light of a second wavelength emitted by the sensor; and

a third detector adapted to detect light of a third wavelength.

10 57. The device of claim 56, further comprising a transmitter for transmitting a signal corresponding to light detected by the detectors to a remote location.

58. The device of claim 56, wherein the excitation source is adapted to  
15 transcutaneously excite a fluorophore of the sensor.

59. The device of claim 56, wherein the detector is adapted to transcutaneously detect light emitted by the sensor.

20 60. The device of claim 56, further comprising a processor for processing signals generated by the detectors.

61. The device of claim 60, wherein the excitation source is positioned to provide excitation radiation to a first area of the sensor and the detectors are positioned to  
25 detect light emitted from the sensor at a second area of the sensor, the first area being in a spaced apart relation to the second area.

62. The device of claim 61, further comprising an amplifier and an A/D converter for amplifying and digitizing the signal from the first detector.

63. The device of claim 62, further comprising a clock for controlling a duration of a pulse emitted by the excitation source and for controlling acquisition of first data, second data, and third data from the first, second, and third detectors.

5           64. The device of claim 63 further comprising a transmitter for transmitting the first data, the second data, and the third data to a remote location.

65. The device of claim 64 further comprising an additional processor for calculating a concentration of the analyte based on the first data, the second data, and the  
10   third data.

66. A system for detecting an analyte, the system comprising:  
a sensor adapted to detect the analyte, the sensor comprising a polymer  
matrix, a membrane and fluorophores;  
15           an excitation source to excite a fluorophore of the sensor;  
a filter device for selecting from at least one of a first filter for filtering  
light of a first wavelength emitted by the sensor and a second filter for filtering  
light of a second wavelength emitted by the sensor;  
a detector to detect light emitted by the sensor; and  
20           a processor for processing signals corresponding to light detected by the  
detector.

67. The system of claim 66, wherein the filter device comprises a liquid crystal  
filter tunable to the first wavelength and the second wavelength.

25           68. A method of detecting fluorescence emitted by a sensor using the system of  
claim 66, the method comprising:  
exciting fluorophores of the sensor;  
detecting light of a first wavelength emitted by the sensor; and  
30           subsequently detecting light of a second wavelength emitted by the sensor.

69. The method of claim 68, wherein the exciting comprises transcutaneously exciting fluorophores of the sensor.

70. The method of claim 68, wherein the detecting comprises transcutaneously detecting light emitted by the sensor.

71. A method of correcting a measured fluorescence intensity, the method comprising:

exciting a fluorophore of a sensor comprising fluorophores;

measuring a first  $I(\lambda_1)$ , a second  $I(\lambda_2)$ , and a third  $I(\lambda_B)$  intensity at a first  $\lambda_1$ , a second  $\lambda_2$ , and a third  $\lambda_3$  wavelength, respectively;

correcting the intensity at the first wavelength  $I(\lambda_1)$  based on the intensity at the third wavelength  $I(\lambda_3)$  and a first set of three predetermined correction functions  $D(\lambda_1)$ ,  $A(\lambda_1)$ ,  $B(\lambda_1)$ ; and

correcting the intensity at the second wavelength  $I(\lambda_2)$  based on the intensity at the third wavelength  $I(\lambda_3)$  and a second set of three predetermined correction functions  $D(\lambda_2)$ ,  $A(\lambda_2)$ ,  $B(\lambda_2)$ .

72. The method of claim 71, further comprising

determining the fraction  $f_1$  of the intensity due to emission by a first set of fluorescently labeled molecules D; and

determining the fraction  $f_2$  of the intensity due to emission by a second set of fluorescently labeled molecules A.

73. The method of claim 72, wherein the determining is based on a predetermined first  $I_D(\lambda_1)$ ,  $I_A(\lambda_1)$ ,  $I_B(\lambda_1)$ , second  $I_D(\lambda_2)$ ,  $I_A(\lambda_2)$ ,  $I_B(\lambda_2)$ , and third  $I_D(\lambda_3)$ ,  $I_A(\lambda_3)$ ,  $I_B(\lambda_3)$  intensity of the first set of molecules D, the second set of molecules A, and the background B at each of the first ( $\lambda_1$ ), the second ( $\lambda_2$ ), and the third ( $\lambda_3$ ) wavelengths, and the first  $I(\lambda_1)$ , second  $I(\lambda_2)$ , and third  $I(\lambda_3)$  intensities normalized to the intensity at the third wavelength  $\lambda_3$ .

74. The method of claim 71, wherein the determining is based on a first  $D(\lambda_1)$ ,  $A(\lambda_1)$ ,  $B(\lambda_1)$ , second  $D(\lambda_2)$ ,  $A(\lambda_2)$ ,  $B(\lambda_2)$ , and third  $D(\lambda_3)$ ,  $A(\lambda_3)$ ,  $B(\lambda_3)$  predetermined correction coefficient related to the first set of molecules D, the second set of molecules A, and the background B at each of the first ( $\lambda_1$ ), the second ( $\lambda_2$ ), and the third ( $\lambda_3$ ) wavelengths.

75. The method of claim 71, wherein the determining comprises using the following equations:

$$f_1 = -\frac{-A(\lambda_3)*B(\lambda_2) + A(\lambda_2)B(\lambda_3) + A(\lambda_3)*I(\lambda_2) - B(\lambda_3)*I(\lambda_2) - A(\lambda_2)*I(\lambda_3) + B(\lambda_2)*I(\lambda_3)}{A(\lambda_3)*B(\lambda_2) - A(\lambda_2)B(\lambda_3) - A(\lambda_3)*D(\lambda_2) + B(\lambda_3)*D(\lambda_2) + A(\lambda_2)*D(\lambda_3) - B(\lambda_2)*D(\lambda_3)}$$

$$f_2 = -\frac{B(\lambda_3)*D(\lambda_2) - B(\lambda_2)D(\lambda_3) - B(\lambda_3)*I(\lambda_2) + D(\lambda_3)*I(\lambda_2) + B(\lambda_2)*I(\lambda_3) - D(\lambda_2)*I(\lambda_3)}{-A(\lambda_3)*B(\lambda_2) + A(\lambda_2)B(\lambda_3) + A(\lambda_3)*D(\lambda_2) - B(\lambda_3)*D(\lambda_2) - A(\lambda_2)*D(\lambda_3) + B(\lambda_2)*D(\lambda_3)}$$

76. A method of determining a property of an analyte in a fluid, the method comprising the method of claim 74 and further comprising calculating the ratio of the fluorescence intensity of the first set of molecules D to the fluorescence intensity of the second set of molecules A by dividing  $f_1$  by  $f_2$ .

77. A method of determining the ratio of the fluorescence intensity of an energy donor D to the fluorescence intensity of an energy acceptor A of a sensor, the method comprising the method of claim 71 wherein calculating the ratio of the donor fluorescence intensity to the acceptor fluorescence intensity is based on a first  $D(\lambda_1)$ ,  $A(\lambda_1)$ ,  $B(\lambda_1)$ , second  $D(\lambda_2)$ ,  $A(\lambda_2)$ ,  $B(\lambda_2)$ , and third  $D(\lambda_3)$ ,  $A(\lambda_3)$ ,  $B(\lambda_3)$  predetermined fluorescence coefficient of the donor D, the acceptor A, and the background B at each of first ( $\lambda_1$ ), the second ( $\lambda_2$ ), and the third ( $\lambda_3$ ) wavelengths and the first  $I(\lambda_1)$ , second  $I(\lambda_2)$ , and third  $I(\lambda_3)$  intensities normalized to the third  $I(\lambda_3)$  intensity.

78. The method of claim 77, wherein D is the donor fluorescence intensity due to direct excitation and A is the acceptor fluorescence intensity due to energy transfer.

79. A method of correcting for fluorescence intensity associated with a background component, the method comprising:

exciting a sensor comprising fluorophores;

measuring a first  $I(\lambda_1)$ , a second  $I(\lambda_2)$ , and a third intensity  $I(\lambda_B)$

5 corresponding to emission of the sensor at a first ( $\lambda_1$ ), second ( $\lambda_2$ ), and third wavelength( $\lambda_B$ ), the third wavelength ( $\lambda_B$ ) being selected such that the intensity detected at the third wavelength ( $\lambda_B$ ) consists of background signal;

correcting the intensity at the first wavelength  $I(\lambda_1)$  based on the third intensity  $I(\lambda_B)$  and a first predetermined correction function  $B(\lambda_1)$ ; and

10 correcting the fluorescence intensity at the second wavelength  $I(\lambda_2)$  based on the third fluorescence intensity  $I(\lambda_B)$  and a second predetermined correction function  $B(\lambda_2)$ .

80. A method of determining a property of an analyte, the method comprising  
15 the method of claim 79 and further comprising calculating the ratio of the corrected intensity at the first wavelength ( $\lambda_1$ ) to the corrected intensity at the second wavelength ( $\lambda_2$ ).

81. The method of claim 80, wherein the property is the concentration of the  
20 analyte.

82. The method of claim 80, wherein the background signal is due to skin.

83. The method of claim 80, wherein the first wavelength is 600 nm, the  
25 second wavelength is 700 nm, and the third wavelength is 565 nm.